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THE  
AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

AND  
COLONIAL JOURNAL.

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VOL. XXV.—1849.

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THE TWENTY-FIFTH VOLUME

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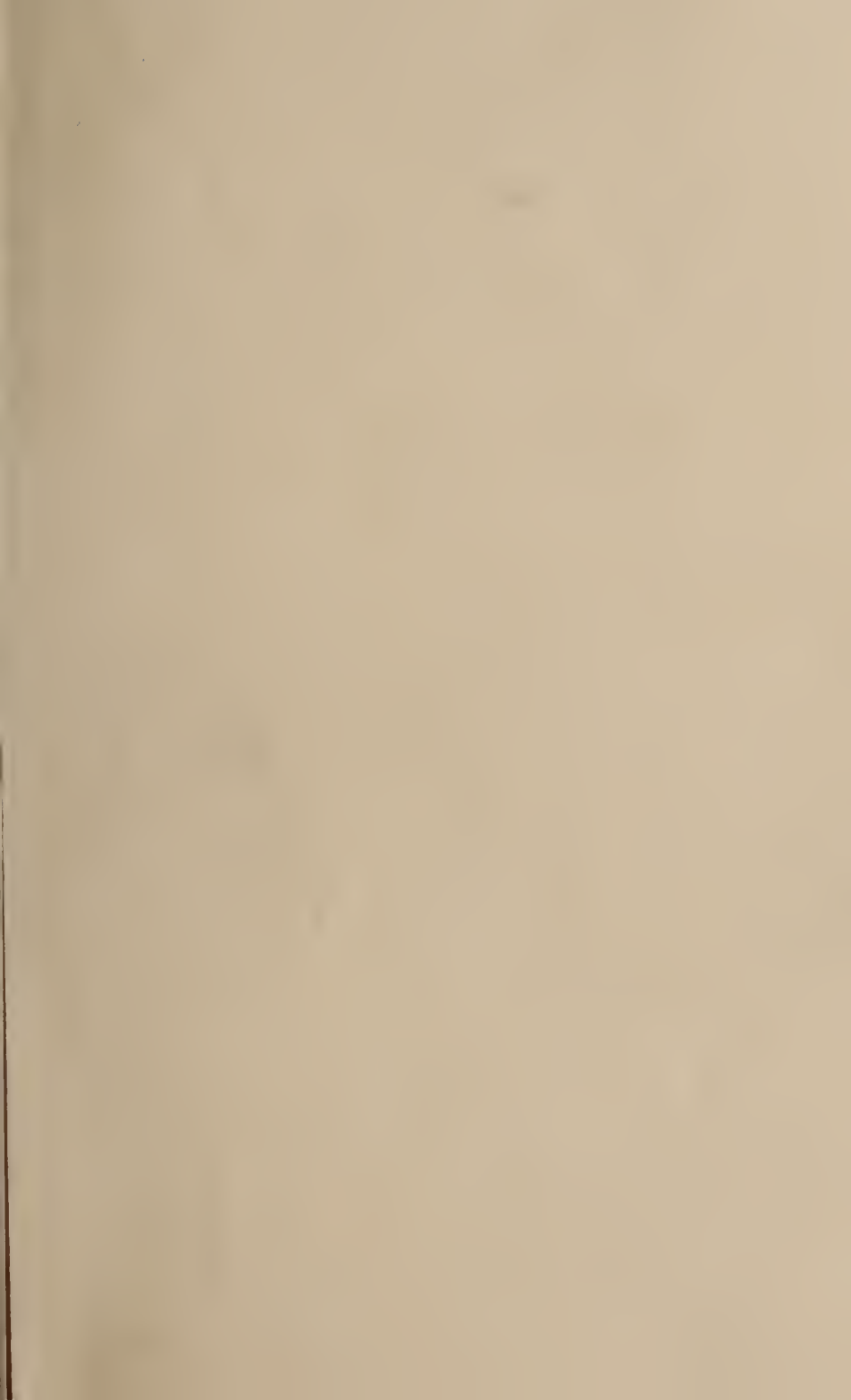
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# THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

## AND

# COLONIAL JOURNAL.

Vol. XXV.]

WASHINGTON, AUGUST, 1849.

[No. 8.

### Letter from Liberia.

WE present in our present number a large amount of interesting intelligence from Liberia.

The LIBERIA PACKET, by which these advices came, reached Baltimore on the 1st ult., after a voyage of 36 days from Monrovia. Her outward passage was made in 28 days. She landed her emigrants in good health. The Laura, which sailed from N. Orleans in January last, lost 14 emigrants with the *cholera* on the voyage. There had not been any case of cholera among them after they landed in Liberia.

We however will not attempt to give a synopsis of the news, but refer our readers to the letters of our correspondents and the extracts from the Liberia Herald which follow. They will doubtless miss our usual interesting letter from Dr. J. W. Lugenbeel. He returned in the Packet, and is now in Alexandria, Va.

Letter from Pres. Roberts.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
Monrovia, May 18th, 1849.

SIR:—I have the satisfaction to

inform you that the Senate of the Republic, at its session in February and March last, had under consideration the agreement concluded in the City of New York on the 20th day of July, 1849, between this Government and the American Colonization Society—did, by a unanimous vote, advise and consent to the ratification of said agreement, under certain provisions and stipulations set forth in a set of resolutions thereto appended. Which ratification I have the honor herewith to enclose.

I thank you for the kind congratulations, contained in your favor of the 15th February, upon the success which attended my efforts to obtain from European powers the recognition of the independence of our infant State. My reception by the people and the Governments of England and France was indeed flattering. I had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of many distinguished individuals in those countries, who expressed themselves deeply interested in the welfare of Liberia; and who assisted me much in the accomplishment of the objects of my visit to Europe.

I am not surprised at your regrets that the United States Government had not taken the lead in the ac-

knowledge of our independence. I, too, regret it. She ought to have done so. It is not too late, however, to lend a helping hand: And I do hope that your government will now, not only recognize our independence, but will aid us pecuniarily that we may be able to carry out more effectually and speedily the great objects for which these colonies were established, viz: as an asylum for the people of color of the United States—to introduce among the barbarous tribes of this continent the blessings of civilization and christianity—and to drive from these shores the accursed slave traders. These great results cannot be effected in any short time without money. And the withdrawal, by the Society, of all pecuniary assistance immediately on the change of our political relations, has, and it cannot be concealed, very much embarrassed our fiscal affairs. It could not be otherwise, that one or two years must elapse before plans and measures could be matured and adopted, which would yield a revenue sufficient to meet the additional expenses of the government. Liberia, sir, must be sustained. The future success of colonization depends upon it; with her colonization must stand or fall.

It is now our first concern to advance internal improvements; to make Liberia a more desirable home. Our harbors must be improved; roads cut into the interior; the health of the towns and villages improved by drainage; and persons must be employed by the Government to reside among the natives to teach them habits of industry, and instruct them in the arts of agriculture. To effect these, in any reasonable time, we require aid from abroad. Will not the United States Government, the Society, or the American people, aid us? I am

strong in the belief that our appeal will be suitably responded to. And I am sure we shall have your influence and assistance.

I have not yet learned the pleasure of Lord Palmerston respecting the pecuniary assistance Her Majesty's Government may be disposed to grant to us, for the purchase of Gallinas and the territories between Cape Mount and Sierra Leone. I fear the subject, in the multiplicity of engagements, has escaped his Lordship. And the recent liberality of Her Majesty's Government forbids a renewal of the application, unless the necessary sum cannot be procured elsewhere. At present we have only the assurance of £1,000, from the noble Samuel Gurney, Esq: we look now to the United States for the necessary balance: I hope we shall not be disappointed.

I have no doubt the gentleman in Cincinnati who generously proposed to give \$2,000, or more if necessary, for the purchase of Gallinas, will carry out his noble intentions. If so, we shall soon be able, effectually, to rid the coast from Sierra Leone to Cape Palmas of the traffic in slaves, and introduce among the natives legitimate commerce. I am happy to be able to inform you that we have, at last, succeeded in breaking up the factories, and in removing the slavers from the territories of New Cesters and Trade Town. For particulars I beg to refer to Mr. Teage, who will hand you this, and respecting whose visit I have written to you, which he will explain more fully.

I cannot answer you definitely with regard to iron ore in the neighborhood of New Cesters. I think however, it is not found there in large quantities.

Fifteen or twenty miles in the interior, from Millsburg, ore is found, I am informed, in any quantities—



and the country possesses great facilities for mining.

In compliance with your wishes I have directed that 20 acres of land be assigned to the Rev. Mr. Ellis in the Kentucky settlement, for the use of the Associate Reformed Church.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Most respectfully,

Your humble obedient servant,

J. J. ROBERTS.

Rev. WM. McLAIN,

Sec. & Tr. of the A. C. S.,  
Washington City.

—  
*Letter from J. N. Lewis.*

MONROVIA, 19th May, 1849.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—Your favors of 17th November, 1848, by the "George R. McGill," and of the 15th and 19th February last by the "Liberia Packet," came safe to hand, and their contents duly noted.

I have read with great interest what the gentleman in Ohio proposes, as to the purchase of the territory of Grand Cape Mount for the people of Ohio, &c. I regret that I cannot at this time write encouragingly of the project. You may have heard that, that district of country, for more than a year, has been the theatre of a very sanguinary warfare, carried on by the brother of Prince Cain, who exercised sovereignty over that entire country ever since the death of Fanna Tora, who was assassinated by a party claiming to be the legitimate rulers.

The brother of the murdered prince has taken up arms to avenge his brother's death, and according to the latest intelligence he is likely to succeed in bringing the rebels to justice. But there is no telling how matters will terminate. It is not impossible, but that for years to come the country will be torn to pieces by factious chieftains, unless the President can succeed in obtaining an interview with the several parties. He has already visited Cape Mount, and conversed with Cain, but did not succeed in any arrangement with him for the restoration of

peace. I think another attempt will be made ere long to reconcile the parties.

The river of Grand Cape Mount is named as our northern boundary line. We have not purchased any part of that country, nor do we pretend to exercise jurisdiction over it. Previous to the breaking out of the war, all parties were anxious to have us make settlements there, but they objected to selling any part of the country. Should we ever succeed in making a purchase of that country, it will be at a very dear rate—the people are far more intelligent than any of the tribes within our jurisdiction—their state of living is very expensive, and I am quite certain that they would charge five thousand dollars at least for it—and so it will be for any of the territories lying between it and the Shebro river, unless indeed, every vestige of the slave trade could be eradicated from the country—the people then, would be compelled to change their notions of things, to meet their altered circumstances. It is hard to say who are the proper owners of the country, I presume however the successful party will claim it. We cannot say how far it extends into the interior—it is a very large and beautiful country, and I presume the people living near the sea coast will say that it extends back a great distance. You may at all events put it down one hundred miles.

I will make further diligent enquiries about the country and write you again respecting it.

Adam Davis, who is enquired after by Mr. Moncure Robinson, of Philadelphia, Pa., is living on my farm. He has been in my employ, excepting three or four months, ever since he came to the country. The health of himself and family is good. Uncle Davis has written several times to Mr. Moncure Robinson, and has received but one letter since he has been in Liberia, and that was from his wife's brother (Ben Dangerfield.) The old man wishes me to say to Mr. Robinson that he is pleased to hear

that he thinks about him—that he and his family would be glad to hear from him always, and would be truly thankful for any thing he might send them.

The old man and family are contented with their new home. The family numbers six.

I am sorry we have no resources to send you to assist you in your endeavors to benefit colonization. I wish it was in my power to raise something to help you on. I am truly sorry to hear of the depressed state of your finances. I hope when I next hear from you, that times will be better with you.

Until a day or two ago, I thought I would take passage in the Packet for the United States, but it is determined that I cannot go now. I had hoped to have seen you next month, and converse freely with you on many subjects, that I cannot well put on paper. I think nothing will prevent my making the trip next year.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. N. LEWIS.

Rev. Wm. McLain,

*Washington City, D. C.*

*Letter from R. E. Murry.*

GREENVILLE, SINOU,

*January 5, 1849.*

MY DEAR SIR:—The houses for Hurd's people are ready: they are quite comfortable, and situated in a fine, healthy portion of country. It is my decided opinion that they will find it more healthy up there than down at Greenville. When they and the Ross people arrive and are settled, they will greatly increase our strength, and the whole county will be greatly benefited by them. Some of our friends at Monrovia are afraid we will not be able to accommodate such a number, but the people are determined to do all in their power to aid me in completing the buildings now progressing. Nothing shall be wanting on my part.

The emigrants by the "N. Rich" have done well; the quantity of land cleared and

planted by them is pretty large, and I think they will soon place themselves beyond want. Mr. Patterson's people, I must confess, are somewhat ahead of the others; but the whole company have certainly displayed great industry and enterprise. Should the company we are now preparing for, prove themselves equally industrious, Sinou county will rejoice at its good fortune in receiving such a valuable acquisition.

The emigrants by the "Col. Howard" are doing pretty well: but I am fearful you have been too liberal with provisions, and consequently will cause some suffering among them. From experience and daily observation, I am convinced that many of the emigrants die from the effects of intemperance in eating: what is called the fever appetite, if imprudently indulged (which is too often the case) will always cause much suffering, and too often terminate in death.

Every thing about us is quite still and quiet. The natives are beginning to be very quiet, and I am firmly persuaded this county will be settled without bloodshed.

We are waiting the return of the President with the greatest anxiety. Should he succeed in securing the recognition of our Independence, &c., in a year's time this settlement will be greatly improved. I believe this county to be as favorably situated for trade as any other in Liberia. When Cape Palmas is gained to us, (which she certainly will be in less than five years,) we will occupy a central situation; and the Seat of Government will certainly be located somewhere in the neighborhood of this place.

I remain yours truly,

R. E. MURRY.

Rev. W. McLain.

*Letter from Dr. Smith.*

MONROVIA, April 26, 1849.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—I have just learned by the arrival of Capt. Young's vessel from Sinou, that the Expedition from New Orleans for that place, arrived there a week or so ago.

I am preparing with all possible speed to go down to Sinou to attend them, and as I do not know if I will be favoured with an opportunity of addressing you per "Liberia Packet," if I neglect to write at this time, as I may miss her at the leeward, permit me, hastily, to render a report of the emigrants, of whom I had the medical supervision, which came out in the Packet in October last, numbering twenty-three.

Besides the death of the infant son of Mr. F. N. Brown, of Georgetown, D. C. who died a few days after their arrival of a family complaint, there have been two others. That of Mr. John Lewis, of Philadelphia, a man of exemplary character and liberal education, who died from an attack of acclimating fever about three months after his arrival. The fever was brought on and greatly aggravated by political excitement which ran very high about that time. Exposure to night air, by being out at night, and allowing the windows of his bed chamber to remain open all night, in consequence of which he was thoroughly saturated one night by a sudden shower of rain, soon after his attack of fever. He also exerted and heated himself too much in a Soap Factory, over a boiler. Added to which circumstance he was sick, three or four days before he would consent to receive the advice of a Physician. Though he was greatly lamented, his death produced no alarm among the other emigrants, they regarded it as the legitimate effect of his own conduct. Previous to his attack he enjoyed excellent health. Aged about 40. Had this man been willing to give up his own peculiar views of the fever, and acted in accordance with the advice of his Physician and friends, I am strongly inclined to believe that his useful life would have been spared for many years.

The other person that I referred to is Charles Payton, son of Mrs. Nancy Payton of Virginia, a sprightly youth of 14 years of age, who was drowned in attempting to

cross the St. Paul's River in a small canoe, which capsizing he was drowned. This occurred in the early part of this month. The rest of the emigrants are well and in good spirits, and do not regret that they have exchanged a land of oppression for one of perfect liberty; not even John H. Lewis, the son of Mr. John Lewis, deceased, (who was the only one of the family who accompanied him out to Liberia) excepted.

I have been assisting Dr. Roberts in attending the emigrants who came out in the Packet last—attending those at Monrovia while he is in attendance at the receptacle at Virginia.

Yours truly,

J. S. SMITH.

Rev. W. McLAIN,

Sec. & Tr. A. C. S.

Washington, D. C.

Letter from George W. Lee.

MONROVIA, LIBERIA,

April 29, 1849.

MR. W. McLAIN—Dear Sir:—I received your letter and the box from my mother, which I am very thankful to you for forwarding it to me, and will also be thankful for every thing you forward to me. Since I have been out here I have got a farm in cultivation, and my house built and a living in it: a good many things are growing on my farm—such as cassadas, potatoes, corn, and many other different things. I am very well satisfied in mind, and if any of my friends come to inquire after me, tell them that I am very well and satisfied in this country. I have no more to say at present, but I still remain

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE W. LEE.

Letter from S. D. Harris.

BEXLEY,

May 3, 1849.

MR. McLAIN:—I got your letter and the garden seed that you sent me by the request

of Mr. G. E. Dabney. I am a thousand times obliged to you for sending them. You say something to me in your letter about some of the persons in Lexington want to hear from me how I like this country; I must say when I first come out here I was well pleased with this country: it is a beautiful country, well timbered with oak and poplar, and mangale and hickory, and timber of many kinds that I have not spoke of. Mr. McLain, I have not been out here more than two years and a half—I have got a beautiful farm containing ten acres of good land on St. John's River, 5 miles from the sea; I have planted a fine crop of arrow root and ginger, 150 coffee trees, cassadas and potatoes, and a fine garden of growing vegetables, and Miss P. D. Harris have been blessed through the mercy of God to have Him so good to her that she have been able to raise a fine chance of poultry of ducks and chickens, her stock have been at first about six and have increased to 50 to 70 and 100—still we have a fried chicken and a roast duck when we feel like killing them. Any person can live here with their industry or his industry, but if persons come out here they must make up their minds first that they will meet with difficulties and troubles, for this belongs to human nature while on earth we stay. Look at the troubles the blessed Saviour bore for us while he was on earth, and all his Apostles—for troubles and difficulties belong to all persons—to the christian are troubles according to his faith, for if he or she is a christian they must expect to meet with trial—when I come out I meet with troubles and difficulty that I wish myself back again. When I come to reflect on the care and trouble belonging to every body, so I have made myself satisfied. Now you could not get me and my family to come back to the United States to live again; although we live as well as any colored person in the States. Mr. G. E. Dabney and lady, Miss C. M. Dabney treated

their servant as they live themselves, but I thank God that he was so good as to give me my family to come out here, it was one of the best things he ever did for me, although he and his lady always was very good and kind to me; but the best kindness he ever did for me was when he give me my dear wife and five dear little children. Now I bring my letter to a close. The Lord may bless him and his dear lady that their lives may be long upon this earth, serving God and doing all the good they can for the souls of men, and at last when they have done all that God have commanded for them to do, then He will take them up to heaven with Him to rest, is my prayer for Christ's sake.

Nothing more to say, but remain your Brother and Sister in Christ,

S. D. HARRIS,  
Miss P. D. HARRIS.

Mr. McLain, I expect to come in the next Packet and bring some arrow-root and ginger of my own make since I been out here. I want to get some gentleman in the State to take my arrow-root and ginger and coffee that we make here, and I want to make some contract with him so when I send the produce he can send me what I want. No more to say, but remain yours truly,

S. D. HARRIS.

P. S. I will make 400 pounds ginger, 600 pounds of arrow-root, and one barrel of pepper. But when I come into the State I can tell the people in Lexington all about it.

*Letter from Dr. Roberts.*

MONROVIA,  
16th May, 1849.

REV. MR. McLAIN—*Dear Sir:*—Your communication of the 19th of February, came duly to hand per Packet, and its contents perused with care.

The company by the arrival all well, and as far as I could learn in good spirits, and may be considered a pretty fine set.

The greater part of them went immedi-



ately up the river to asylum at the Virginia settlement. I endeavoured to have them all removed up there in order to undergo the acclimating process, but failed to do so.

In my opinion it is certainly the better place for immigrants to be acclimated, there being a great quantity of iron ore incorporated in the rock which is so abundant in the town of Monrovia, consequently the heat must be greatly increased, and thus the stranger must be more sensibly affected. And when attacked by the fever, under such disadvantageous circumstances, the prostration is greater, and more protracted. And again, Monrovia is bounded on the North, and North East by extensive mangrove swamps, which emit a great deal of miasma. This is wafted in and through the town by the morning breeze. This poison impregnating the air, being inhaled by foreigners early in the morning on empty stomachs, cannot but deleteriously effect the system, and add to the severity of the fever. Whereas at the asylum neither of these disadvantages exist.

And, notwithstanding I endeavoured to bring these matters before the senses of immigrants, it appears that the attractive power of our Monrovia rocks, effectually exercises its influence as well on the sons of men as on the sun of our solar system.

This, however, I much regret, as it has caused me no inconsiderable degree of perplexity and trouble, by having a portion of the company at the asylum, and the remainder living in Monrovia, some at a quarter of a mile or more apart, and often all down sick of the fever at the same time. In such a state of things some must suffer more than they otherwise would were they all together.

The company by the Packet has, with the exception of two individuals, all been sick, and many the second time.

An aged lady, Esther Helms, the wife of William Helms, from Lynchburg, Va., died in Monrovia on the evening of the 23th ult: all the rest of the company are doing well.

You mentioned your intention of soon

sending a company for Kentucky, in regard to which I would beg leave to suggest, that in my opinion it would be decidedly to the advantage of all immigrants coming out to be located in the vicinity of Monrovia, for them to undergo the acclimating process in the asylum at the Virginia settlements. Not that other points on the St. Paul's are not equally healthy, but the advantage, and accommodation both to the sick as well as to the attendant Physician, at present, are superior to any that exist at any other point.

The New Orleans company, I am informed, has arrived at Simon, whither Dr. Smith has gone to attend on them. I was told that about thirty (about half in New Orleans, and the rest on the passage) of them died of the cholera ere they reached Liberia's shores.

I think however there has not been a case since their arrival.

I infer from your letter that there may be expected a very considerable increase by immigration, and as means are needed to effect this object so much desired by the lovers of humanity, it is to be hoped that the usual generosity of the American people will still characterize them.

We are all as well as usual.

Yours respectfully,  
H. J. ROBERTS.

To Rev. WM. McLAIN,  
Secretary A. C. S.  
Col. Rooms, Washington City.

Letter from John B. Phillips.  
MONROVIA, Republic of Liberia,  
May 19, 1849.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—I arrived here on the 5th of April, 1849—a passage of 28 days 12h. from Hampton Roads to Monrovia—a very fine passage: but, sir, the fare on board needs much remedy. I am quite feeble from several attacks of the fever. I am quite pleased with the country, also her institutions. This, sir, is my home forever.

As soon as my health will permit, I am going on the St. Paul's river to farm. If there is any country for the colored man

under the sun, where he may enjoy those inestimable blessings of which the Anglo-Saxon boasts—*habeas corpus*, trial by jury, elective franchise, freedom of the press—it is to be found here on the burning sands of Africa. The Liberian knows no fear, but the fear of God, and the majesty of the Law. How can the colored man sit down and fold his arms in America, and not come out here and be men and women, is a mystery. Liberty is sweet, I don't care where it is to be found. The day we left Baltimore there were two vessels bound for California—the sudden truth burst upon me with power—Gold and Liberty. I wish, sir, you may arouse my colored friends in *Charleston* from their lethargy, to this pleasant and powerful truth, that Liberty, Freedom and Equality are the guardians of every citizen of this glorious Republic. Religion her pillar and the very foundation of our republican institutions. Every man is rich here, because he can enjoy the fruits of his

industry. Ah, yes, the mechanic, like the gentleman with his thousands—it only needs the hands of the industrious husbandman to develop the inexhaustable resources of Africa. And will they not come over, and be joint-participants with us in this great feast of *liberty*—an extensive field is opened to all classes of men, mechanics of all branches, men of letters, painters, sculpture, architecture: tell them to come over, for they are free—able to possess the land of their ancestors; tell them to come and co-operate with us to emblazon the national character of *Liberia* in the constellation of nations, and respect, in their confederacy, her flag—that lone star to be borne on the bosom of every breeze, and glide in every commercial harbor.

My respects and anxious desire for your good health.

I remain yours truly,

JOHN B. PHILLIPS.

### **Appeal to the Government and People of the United States.**

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
*Monrovia, Liberia, May 19, 1849.*

To the Government and people of the United States this Appeal is most respectfully submitted:

The Government of Liberia, nearly two years ago, purchased from the Native Chiefs the tract of Territory known by the name of New Cesters, which had been for many years famous as a mart for the purchase of slaves for exportation. There were at this time slave factories established there, carrying on extensive operations, and annually shipping their thousands of victims.

Directly after the purchase of the territory—for which a large sum was paid in view of the suppression of

the Slave Trade there—notice was given to the slavers of the fact, allowing them sufficient time to wind up their business, only prohibiting, in the meantime, any further operation in the traffic of slaves. Instead, however, of attending to the notification, the government received at first only evasive answers, while circumstances left no room to doubt that they had obtained the services of a large number of natives to defend them in the event of an attempt to remove them by force. To the last peremptory order to quit the territory or abandon the Slave Trade, they returned a defiance; at which time it was ascertained they were so

well armed and fortified, that an attempt to dislodge them without the assistance of one or two armed vessels, would be attended with much danger, and perhaps great loss of life.

In October last, the English and French Governments tendered the aid of a part of their forces on this coast, to extirpate the factories and remove the slavers from the territory. And in the month of March, vessels were placed at our disposal to convey our troops and cover their landing at New Cesters. Although at the time, the Government was by no means prepared to incur the expense of an expedition necessary to meet the extensive preparations which had been made by the slavers, yet the aid so generously tendered, was regarded too important to be declined—the cause of justice and humanity, too, demanded immediate action. Therefore the Government determined to proceed, relying upon the aid of the Government and People of the United States to enable it to liquidate the debt incurred. The expedition was undertaken. The Natives, headed by the Spaniards, offered a vigorous resistance; but they were repulsed, the factories destroyed, and the slaves released and brought to this place. The factory at Trade Town was also destroyed, and the slavers driven out, thus effectually abolishing the Slave Trade from the whole line of coast between Grand Cape Mount and Cape Palmas.

The territory of Gallinas being now closely blockaded by a British force, a most favorable opportunity presents itself for opening a negotiation for the purchase of that country. Such a negotiation could be at once opened with success, had the Government the necessary funds.

If this Republic should be enabled to add Gallinas to its territory, the line of coast from Sierra Leone to Cape Palmas would be under its jurisdiction, and with one or two small vessels and boats, this long line of coast could be easily kept free from the demoralizing and wilting influence of the Slave Trade.

In this great work of humanity, the people of this Republic look confidently for aid to the Government and People of the United States, to whom I beg to recommend Mr. H. TEAGE of this town, who is duly authorized to visit the United States to solicit donations and subscriptions to be applied in the manner and for the purposes above stated, and which will be duly acknowledged and appreciated.

Editors in the United States favorable to Liberia will confer a special favor by giving this appeal a few insertions in their papers.

J. J. ROBERTS,  
*President of Liberia.*

P. S.—Remittances may be made to Rev. W. McLain, Washington City.

## Summary of late News.

THE *Liberia Packet* arrived in Baltimore on 1st of July, in thirty-six days from Monrovia. She made the voyage out in the unusually short time of twenty-eight days. She landed her emigrants all in good health. General health and prosperity prevailed in Liberia. The *Laura*, which sailed from New Orleans in January last, had reached Liberia, but she had lost on the passage fourteen emigrants, who died with the *cholera*. There had not been any case of *cholera* among them after they reached Liberia.

The authorities of Liberia have broken up the slave factories at New Cess and Trade Town. A volunteer corps of four hundred men were raised for the purpose, and the commander of the French war steamer "*Espon*" offered his vessel to carry the troops down to New Cess. The slavers had armed a large native force, who attempted to prevent the Liberia troops from landing; but a few shells fired by the French steamer kept them off until the Liberians effected a landing and formed upon the shore. They then soon routed the slaver and all his allies. The Spaniard who owned the factory, seeing what would be the result, set fire to his establishment with his own hand, and then fled on his horse into the Bush, and so escaped. The troops liberated about thirty slaves, and destroyed the immense wall which surrounded his premises.

This expedition cost the Government of Liberia a very large sum for them—probably from \$8,000 to \$10,000.

The English squadron has for the last month or two been blockading the Gallinas, to prevent the slave

trade there. Some time ago they burnt down the factories; but there is very little prospect that any permanent good will thereby be effected. The slavers are watching every movement, and the moment the men-of-war are out of sight will revive their trade.

The return of President Roberts from England was a time of general rejoicing. Captain Trowbridge, of Her Majesty's ship "*Amazon*," (in which the President was sent home,) and Captain Byrne, of the United States ship *Decatur*, accompanied President Roberts on shore. Immediately after he left the *Amazon* she fired a national salute, and directly afterwards the *Decatur* commenced uttering her thunder. The day after a public dinner was given to Capt. Trowbridge and his officers by the citizens of Monrovia, and Capt. Byrne and his officers were invited guests. At night there were illuminations, and sky rockets, and processions, and speeches, and all similar demonstrations of joy.

The Legislature held an extra session in February, at which the treaty with Great Britain was ratified, and some other important business attended to.

The *Liberia Herald*, after alluding to the recognition of their independence by England and France, says: "We wait with no little anxiety to hear what the American people will do for us. That they have done much cannot be denied, seeing they conducted us from nothing to our present condition, but we hope and believe they will do more."

The *Packet* will sail again about the 1st of August, and let me say to our friends that we are in great want of funds.



## Extracts from the Liberia Herald.

[December 29, 1848.]

## REPUBLICAN LEGISLATURE.

The legislature is in session, and at the time we write, is drawing its deliberations to a close. The multitude of affairs which has demanded our attention added to feeble health, has deprived us of the pleasure which we no doubt would have received from a constant personal attendance at the deliberations of this important branch of our government. For, although not at present a member of the government, our interest is unabated in its vigorous and healthy sustentation. The subjects taken up at this session are not numerous. The most important is the judiciary.

The system of judiciary established by the last legislature has been from the first moment of its operation up to the present, the subject of loud and almost general complaint; and although we will not say how just these complaints are, yet it is but fair to confess that the system was *perfected* and *thrown* through on almost the last day of the session, when the minds of the senate were wholly absorbed, and greatly agitated by angry discussions, which had taken place on other subjects. No alteration has yet been made, though modifications and amendments have been submitted; and we are in doubt whether, if an alteration should be made, it will be for the better, unless, as is rarely the case in Liberia, it has been the subject of previous prolonged attention. It is perhaps better to let it alone for the present, and give the subject the benefit of another year's consideration.

A new code of criminal law is talked of, and it has been suggested to appoint an individual or a committee to draw up a code and present it, at the next legislature. We

confess the necessity, and we are confident every one who has any thing to do with the law, will respond a hearty amen. Nothing can be conceived more perplexing than our present code; the enactments of one session have invariably been the subjects of repeal the next;—and if there had been as invariably a wholesale repeal of the entire act, or of an entire section of an act, there would not be so much confusion. But when “so much of the act as relates to—is hereby repealed” this year, “and so much of” this same repealing act is next year, “hereby repealed;” and this killing and making alive process has been moving steadily forward for years, it requires a “Philadelphia lawyer” to say which of all that cover the statutory pages is the living conservator of manners to-day, and which the antiquated regulator of the day which has passed. And who is to blame for all this? No one. It is the necessary consequence of rapidly enacting without previous thought.

We fall in with equal readiness with the suggestion as to the mode by which the code should be prepared.

It may seem in the eyes of some a presumption to talk of preparing a criminal code *in* Liberia. Law, we are told has become a science, and a science so abstruse that deep and profound learning is required to understand it, to explore what is dark—trace analogies and discriminate differences. If so, it is not the law adapted to man; for of the people who inhabit our globe, not two in ten have the requisite ability to determine whether they are in the road that conducts to the degradation of the scaffold or to the pinnacle of honorable ambition; and were we not afraid of being written a clown, we would declare it as our settled con-

viction, that where to an honest man of common sense mystery in law begins, at that point its utility and efficacy for general good are deplorably enfeebled; and the facts that we are not a learned people and cannot fathom the depths of scientific law, are amongst the strongest arguments, why we shall have a code prepared in Liberia. But that we are competent to form a system of law efficient for all practical purposes, is demonstrated by the well known fact, that up to the present moment, we have been regulated by laws made by ourselves: and if anarchy, disorder and irregularity arising from hasty legislation have rioted here, we have felt their inconvenience not more than is confessedly experienced in those communities where law is a science of which the governed herd can never attain one clear idea.

We therefore stongly advocate the measure—extending the work beyond what is usually understood by the phrase criminal law; to the whole intercourse of man with man in his domestic circle and relations—to all that relates to his reputation, person and property.

Nor need the matter end here: it might embrace a system of Judiciary. The present system, as we have already stated is a subject of general complaint. Some improvements can doubtless be made; but we are far from the opinion that the reasons for disturbing the present judiciary, are as urgent as for an enlarged, settled and well defined code of law.

It should be borne in mind that in the remarks made above, we have reference to laws which effect ourselves and those only who come amongst us. In our intercourse abroad we must expect to conform to the maxims of the world, and prepare to be lost in that labyrinth of scientific law, out of which no man not scientific can hope ever to find his way.

We would suggest that the expressions be simple and concise—that each idea be clearly expressed, but in the fewest possible words—that no terms be used but those to which the mass of the people has assigned a fixed and determinate meaning—that all barbarous and fatiguing repetitions be avoided, and that not one word be added to a clear and complete expression of the meaning.

It occurs to us that another great improvement might be made: and although the pedant and the votary of mystery might frown with indignity upon the attempt, yet the genius of the English language would applaud, and if we succeed, crown us as reformers. The improvement we suggest, is the banishment in every possible case of every word which is not purely English, or a well known denizen of the language, by long and familiar intercourse among the people. There would be nothing unreasonable in this: On the contrary, it would be a redeeming of our language from the odium of incapability, for all the purposes of communicating thought and expressing action. The language which gave expression to the lofty conceptions of Milton and Burke, and Newton and Hall, and Chalmers, and of the almost immortals that signed the Declaration of American Independence, cannot be wanting in vigor, precision or copiousness, for all the purposes of life. What idea is there in *nisi prius*, or *Habeas Corpus*, or *non coram Judice*, or *mandamus*, that cannot be adequately expressed in English? As they now stand, none but the initiated can comprehend them; whereas were they expressed in English, even paraphrasically, the learned and the unlearned would at once understand them. A poor ignorant man applies for a divorce, and after weeks of anxiety, he is told that his wife is divorced *a mensa et thora*;

but not a *vinculo matrimonii*. What does he know of the matter? If instead he is told she no longer shares his bed and board, but that some of the responsibilities assumed by marriage are still attached to him, he at once knows his position, and how easily can any one possessing an English tongue express the sentiment, or English brains, understand it.

If, however, chosen exotics must adorn the borders of our beautiful English parterre, let them be the odorous and splendid productions of sunny Africa. And this is the more reasonable, as we indulge the hope that our institutions will exert a recuperative and healthful influence upon the tribes around us. Already there are certain words of equal currency amongst us and them. As for instance the word "palaver." Suppose we should name our justice court "palaver:" our oyer and terminer "big palaver:" and our supreme court, from which there is no appeal, "Great devil palaver:" all would understand them, neither we who are acquainted with the African manners, nor they, would be at any loss. Every thing would be plain. In that case our Chief Justice would be "Grand Devil," and the subordinate officers of that court "devil's mates."

#### ONE OF THE FIRST SETTLERS.

On the 9th inst. Mr. Charles Brander breathed his last. Mr. Brander was one of the small remnant of the expedition by the Nautilus in 1821, which was the second in the enterprise of African Colonization. He came to this shore with the other settlers in 1822, was present at and took part in the fearful struggle which took place on the first day of December of that year. Mr. B. was buried on the 10th. The body had been conveyed the even-

ing previous to the M. E. Church, of which Mr. B. was a member—thence on sabbath morning to the house appointed for all the living, followed by nearly the whole population of the town. The occasion was honored by the presence of the volunteer companies and their martial music. While we are sensible of the respect intended, and feel happy that the sentiment holds its place amongst us, we cannot say we altogether agree with this mode of displaying it. If it were a question whether silent grief cannot be as sincere and deep as loud and boisterous wailing, or whether respect can manifest itself in any way but by professions, still we could object to disturbing the stillness and solemnity of the sabbath by the thumpings of drums and the fire of muskets.

THE Harmattans are blowing. They have commenced earlier than usual, and they have brought with them their usual accompaniments of colds, chills and fevers. Mr. Ashmun was correct when he said the periods when these winds blow are very irregular. They sometimes commence as late as the middle of January. This year they blew a strong breeze as early as the middle of the present month.

ROYAL FUNERAL—Old King Doon-galee is no more. He breathed his last, no one knows when, as it would be a profanation to suffer it to be known when majesty is undergoing that awful change. He is however dead, and while we write, his loving subjects are carousing, reveling, dancing and firing guns, by way of testifying their great grief and sorrow for his loss. He was in our opinion a very poor king, we speak of this world's goods; but rich enough, as we were assured a few days since, by one of his people, to



have forty wives, all of whom are shared out among his intimates. Eleven kings have assembled to honor the occasion.

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**"LADIES' MONROVIA LITERARY INSTITUTE."**—We are gratified to be able to announce that an institution of the above name has been formed and is now in successful operation. Such an institution was highly needed amongst us. We have other institutions of a charitable character, such as the Dorcas, the Benevolent, and Union Sisters, whose object as their names import, is to alleviate the sufferings of the poor and destitute; and their efforts are entitled to great praise. The Monrovia Institute has another object in view, the improvement of the mind, than which, we can conceive of nothing more important. There have been two meetings, at one of which we had the pleasure to be present. Certain Ladies had been appointed at the previous meeting to read; and certain questions in history, chronology and natural philosophy had been submitted to others to answer in writing at the ensuing meeting. We confess we were much disappointed in the manner which all acquitted themselves. The reading was far above the average of either pulpit or forensic reading in the settlement, and the answers evinced a research that is highly creditable. Go on, ladies; you have embarked in a noble career, and if you persevere you will accumulate upon your young country a debt of obligation which it will never be able to cancel. There is nothing selfish, nothing sordid, nothing for exclusive benefit in your institution. Your object is the elevation, the enlightenment and the expansion of mind, and at no higher objects can mortals aim. Dr. Lugenbeel is engaged to deliver an ad-

dress before the institution on the first evening in the ensuing year.

On Tuesday the 28th ult. Mr. James held an examination of his school. We had the pleasure of witnessing the progress the pupils had made during the year. We are bold to state that the examination reflected great credit upon Mr. James as an efficient and successful teacher; and also upon the children, many of whom evinced great capacity. On the succeeding day an exhibition was held at the M. E. Church. A crowded house testified the interest which the good people of Monrovia feel in education. The affair was well conducted. Many of the pieces rehearsed were original, the productions of Liberians, and they showed that there is a rich vein of latent talent in the Republic, which only requires application and a fitting opportunity to bring it forth. We would suggest that on the next exhibition we bestir ourselves and have nothing but home productions upon the literary board. We can safely commend Mr. and Mrs. James as faithful teachers.

#### MARRIED.

Married in this town, on the 24th inst. by Elder John Day, of Bexley, Grand Bassa, Elder B. J. Drayton to Mrs. E. Ciples, of this place.

#### DIED.

In this town, on the 25th inst. Mr. Edward Stokes, after a short but severe illness.

#### *Marine List—Port of Monrovia.*

##### ARRIVALS.

October 28th. Bremen brig Anna, D. H. Halenbeck, master, from Sierra Leone.

29th. American barque Liberia Packet, J. K. Goodman, master, 54 days from Baltimore, with 40 emigrants for this Republic and Cape Palmas, and a number of our worthy citizens who had been on a visit to "Big America."

November 1st. Am. schooner Curlew, S. Lovitt, master, from the leeward.

9th. Am. brig Smithfield, W. Duff, master, for the leeward.

12th. Am. schooner *Curlew*, S. Lovitt, master, from the leeward.

20th. United States brig *Porpoise*, A. G. Gordon, Lt. Commanding, from the windward.

23d. Am. brig *Ohio*, J. Webber, master, from Salem, Mass., via Sierra Leone.

25th. British brig *Majesty*, H. R. Knowls, master, from the leeward.

29th. United States brig *Porpoise*, A. G. Gordon, Lt. Commanding, in company with a schooner taken as a prize at the windward; which after some detention was released.

December 1st. Portuguese schooner *Dos Imous*, M. S. Michardo, master, from Sierra Leone.

Dec. 1st. United States ship *Portsmouth*, Captain J. Armstrong, from Port au Praya.

2d. Am. barque *Liberia Packet*, Goodmanson, master, from the leeward; with passengers from the leeward settlements.

3d. Am. barque *Nehemiah Rich*, Carlton, master, from the leeward, with passengers from the leeward settlements.

8th. H. B. M. brig *Water Witch*, —, commanding, from the windward.

10th. Bremen brig *Sylphide*, D. H. Halenbeck, master, from the leeward.

20th. United States brig *Porpoise*, Commander Gordon, from the windward.

23d. H. B. M. brig *Water Witch*, Commander —, from the windward: after obtaining some supplies she sailed the same day for the windward.

23d. French barque *Aristides*, E. Beller, master, from Bordeaux.

25th. American barque *Adaria*, J. R. Brown, master, from N. York, via. Sierra Leone.

#### DEPARTURES.

October 31st. Am. barque *N. Rich*, Carlton, master, for the leeward: passengers, Dr. Roberts and Lady.

November 1st. Bremen brig *Sylphide*, Halenbeck, master, for the leeward.

6th. Am. barque *Liberia Packet*, Goodmanson, master, for Bassa and Palmas, with emigrants and passengers.

6th. Am. schooner *Curlew*, Lovitt, master, for the leeward.

15th. United States brig *Porpoise*, A. G. Gordon, Lt. Commanding, for the windward.

15th. Am. brig *Smithfield*, Duff, master, for Providence, R. I.

15th. Am. schooner *Curlew*, Lovitt, master, for Providence R. I.

26th. United States brig *Propoise*, A. G. Gordon, Lt. Commanding, for the windward.

26th. Am. brig *Ohio*, Webber, master, for the windward.

29th. British brig *Majesty*, Knowles, master, for the leeward.

December 8th. United States ship *Portsmouth*, Captain J. Armstrong, for the windward.

8th. Portuguese schooner *Dos Imous*, Machardo, master, for the leeward.

12th. Am. barque *Liberia Packet*, Goodmanson, master, for Baltimore.

12th. United States brig *Porpoise*, Commander Gordon, for the windward.

12th. H. B. M. brig *Water Witch*, Commander —, for the leeward.

17th. Bremen brig *Sylphide*, Halenbeck, master, for Sierra Leone.

22d. United States brig *Porpoise*, Commander Gordon, for the windward.

25th. Am. barque *Nehemiah Rich*, Carlton master, for the leeward: passengers, Elders John Day and family, for Grand Bassa, and B. J. Drayton and family, for Cape Palmas; and many others, among whom were some of the honorable members of the Legislature, homeward bound.

28th. Am. barque *Adaria*, Brown, master, for N. York, via. Sierra Leone.

[February 28, 1849.]

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF INDEPENDENCE BY ENGLAND—The gratitude of the people of this Republic is eminently due to the British nation, for the deep sympathy and prompt, and we may say, spontaneous kindness which they have manifested for us. It is known by all that we have ever been sanguine, and from the first movement of the independence question—when some were opposing, others halting—we went steadily along, and ventured to predict success, complete and entire, if once the people could be induced to act.

In the English we always expect a friendly feeling. Their well known magnanimity—the deep interest they evince in the welfare of the African race—their inflexible adherence to the maxims of Justice, and their ready response to the calls of humanity, left no room to doubt that they would eventually accord to us all we could reasonably desire. But we confess with satisfaction, that in kindness and courtesy—in promptness of response to our appeals they have very far exceeded our most sanguine expectations.

Every attention was paid to our President while in England, which is usually paid to public functionaries from foreign countries, and the government listened with attention to every representation he had to make.

In our last number, our co-adjutor, who is a member of the government, informed our readers, that England and France have recognised us, and that assurances have been obtained that Prussia will shortly follow their example. This is indeed a great point gained. To be acknowledged and recognised by the leading powers of Europe, as composing one of the families of nations, is a matter of no small consequence. It will enable us to give vigor and energy to our laws throughout the Republic; while at the same time it will silence all that bickering and complaint at their enforcement, in which some foreigners have delighted to indulge.

Perhaps we would not be very wide of the mark were we to say that more considerations than one induced this prompt action on the part of the European powers. The British people regard themselves pledged to put down the slave trade. To attain this object they are annually expending thousands of pounds, and frequently sacrificing valuable lives. Nor are the French people far, if at all, behind them in zeal to destroy this abominable traffic. The cruisers of both nations are continually hovering over the coast watching these pirates; but their vigilance is frequently eluded, and the slaver escapes with his cargo. It is now universally admitted that settlements such as Liberia, present the most effectual barrier against the operations of the slave trade—that so far as their influence extends, the trade is wholly destroyed. In proportion, therefore, as the Republic of Liberia

increases in strength and influence; in proportion as it extends its territory and acquires strength to protect it, and suppress illicit traffic, in the same proportion will their object be attained, and the necessity of keeping cruisers in the vicinity of the settlements be decreased.

This is a correct view of the matter. From observation, we have been long convinced that the slave trade cannot be put down by cruisers. The profits of the business are so great, that it will allow the slaver to resort to expedients to procure goods and ship slaves, which none but a slaver would ever devise; and in spite of the utmost vigilance of the cruisers watching the pirate, he would carry on his operations, and escape with two cargoes out of three. The slave trade will be more easily put down by the combined energies of Colonies and Naval force acting in concert. It would be eventually destroyed at a given place by a colony alone without the aid of a naval force; but the process would be tedious. A long time would be required to effect it. The natives are so wedded to the traffic—it having descended to them as an heir-loom from their fathers—that they are easily roused into hostility against any and every thing they are taught to believe is arrayed against it; and they are ever ready to protect the slaver. The cunning slave dealer takes advantage of this propensity of the natives, excites their suspicions, and at length converts them into inveterate enemies of the colony. Hence a colony would act rashly to come out boldly against a slaving establishment before it had become sufficiently strong to sustain itself against both the natives and the slaver, unless it were aided by a naval force. Well do we recollect what indignities our little crafts had to suffer in the early years of this



colony. Well do we recollect how they were frequently fired into with the most wanton cruelty by the slavers;—well do we recollect what anxiety possessed the bosoms of our sailors when at sea they espied a vessel in the distance. And this was at a time when the colony was not engaged in any active operations against the trade. But the sagacity of the slaver foresaw the destruction of his trade, in the growth and permanent establishment of the colony, and this awakened his hostility. At that time there were but few cruisers on the coast, and their station was principally on the southern part. Of late-years a division of the English squadron has made this a cruising station, and we have not been annoyed.

It is perhaps with a view to accomplish this great object as well as from motives of sympathy, that the British government and people have given us some more substantial proof of their regard than mere recognition on parchment.

We have heard that it is in contemplation to treat for the Gallinas, and to extend our borders to the Sherbro. It was stated in our last, that as the Gallinas is now in a state of blockade, this is a favorable time to open a negotiation. We think so. It is desirable perhaps that we should possess those places. But would it not be well to consider whether, if the cruisers should retire, we are able to protect them and keep out slavers. This seems to us an important question. Should we succeed in getting those points, it will in all probability be expected that we will suppress all illicit traffic there—that we will at once and forever destroy the slave trade. Should we fail to do this, many generously affected for us may be disappointed, and sympathy for the Republic become greatly weakened. We are

persuaded of nothing more firmly than we are, that so soon as the present investing force at the Gallinas is withdrawn, the slavers will recommence their operations—unless they are repressed by some other force. Is it not worthy of inquiry, whether we have such a force? The place has been often destroyed, and as often re-settled. If we do not mistake, Captain Hagan, of H. B. M. brig Thistle, routed the slavers there more than twenty years ago. Since then thousands of slaves have been sent off. But admitting that we can go up there and destroy the place, are we prepared for annual expeditions of that character? These appear to us grave questions, and eminently entitled to serious consideration.

When we drew up the bill of our present boundary, making Grand Cape Mount river our north western frontier, many regarded it extravagant, and we ourself believed we were assuming a responsibility fully equal to our resource.

We have thrown out these hints and suggestions to call public attention to the subject, and to bring it before minds more capable than ours of determining correctly. We would by no means be understood as being opposed to the purchase of these places—we only question the propriety of acquisition, if it is to be burdened with stipulations which we might find difficult if not impossible to perform.

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THE ARRIVAL OF PRESIDENT ROBERTS FROM EUROPE.—The cordial reception he met with from the people and the festivities which followed, were very handsomely noticed in our last. This was as it should be.

But it occurs to us that the successful issue to which the President has conducted the arduous and delicate trust committed to him, is en-

titled to some more substantial acknowledgment, than empty compliment and gratulation. The President has traveled wholly at his own expense. The people of this Republic, we are confident, are too magnanimous to receive so great benefit wholly at the cost of one individual. The President should be re-imbursed. With this view we mentioned some weeks ago to a member of the Legislature, the propriety of bringing in a bill allowing the President his salary while absent. Since then we have been reflecting upon the matter, and knowing by experience the expense of traveling, we are convinced, that the salary, if allowed, will fall very far short of re-imbursing the outlay. We therefore suggest that an additional amount be voted sufficient to cover his expenses. Should any be disposed to carp, let such remember, that we can succeed in our undertaking only by fair and honorable dealing with all men.

ACTIVE preparations are going on for the expedition to New Cesters. Three of H. B. M. vessels, one or two of the French squadron and the U. S. ship Yorktown will accompany the expedition.

On the 22d, the French Frigate Penelope, Commodore Eduard Bouet, and French war steamer Carman, Captain Darrican, arrived in harbor. The Commodore came on shore early on the 23d, and announced his intention of landing his troops, about 250 men, on Saturday, to salute the flag of the Republic, and thus formally recognise it. To receive him, three uniform companies of the town were ordered out. Early on Saturday morning the boats crowded with men were seen approaching the beach. Three pieces of artillery were first landed and stationed, first on the site of Central Fort, but afterwards removed

in front of Colonel Yates residence. The companies of the town were stationed there, that being the place appointed to receive the French troops. About 7 o'clock the horn was heard upon the hill, and in a few moments the bright muskets of the French were seen glittering in the sun. When they arrived at Colonel Yates', they halted for about fifteen minutes, while the officers took some refreshments. This being over, the whole line started—Artillery on the left—and moved up Broad Street, and after some countermarching in front of the Court House, the artillery was planted in front of the President's house, at the foot of the flag staff, on which the flag of the Republic was flying. The flag of the French Republic was flying at Central Fort. A few moments after the guns were planted, the thunder of the cannon commenced. The French fired 21 guns, which were responded to by the vessels in harbor. As soon as their firing ceased, Liberia's turn came round, and the guns from Central Fort, and Signal Hill, answered most handsomely.

Directly afterwards the men partook of a collation which had been prepared for them by Mr. Moore, and as soon as that was over they went on board. The officers remained and dined with the President. We are pleased to say that the best order prevailed during the whole exercise.—Not one intoxicated person was seen, so that we have not the opportunity to record a single instance of a broken head. The Commodore left on the 26th.

WE regret to say that a colored man belonging to the Frigate Penelope, was killed on the 24th, by falling from a tree which he had ascended to collect fruit.

THE treaty with Great Britain was



ratified by the Senate on the 26th. We hope to lay it before our readers in our next. The compact with the American Colonization Society was acceded to, to-day.

**RARE PHENOMENON.**—Last night we had a real April storm. The lightning was one continual blaze, and the thunder was terrific, while the rain came down in torrents. We have been in Africa since 1821, and this is the only instance we recollect of a thunder storm in February. Farmers had better be up and doing.

On the 26th, our harbor presented an animated scene. There were six French vessels of war and one English, H. B. M. brig "Sea Lark," Captain Money Penny. Their numerous boats plying to and from the shore, wore an air of liveliness and activity not usually witnessed.

**THE** Legislature commenced its extra session on Monday last. President Roberts read his Message, in which he made some valuable suggestions and recommended some highly important measures; but it is doubtful whether there is sufficient time to attend to them at present. One thing, however, should by all means receive immediate attention. The treaty with England makes slave trading piracy. By all means "slave trading" should be defined. Our present laws on the subject are too vague and indefinite.

**DR. LUGENBEEL** delivered an excellent address a few evenings past, before the Ladies' Liberia Literary Institute.

#### **MARRIED.**

Married at Greenville, on the 20th of April, 1848, by the Rev. G. Simpson, Mr. Lewis Hunter to Miss Mary Wilson, both of the same place.

At Readsville, on the 11th of May, 1848,

by G. W. Tills, Esq., Mr. James Priest to Miss Esther Holmes, both of that place.

At Greenville, on the 15th of September, 1846, by the Rev. G. Simpson, Mr. Peter Brown to Miss Ann Brown, both of the same place.

At Greenville, on the 1st of November, 1848, by the Rev. R. E. Murray, Mr. Robert D. Watts to Mrs. R. F. Stephens, both of the same place.

At Louisiana, on the 19th of October, 1848, by the Rev. R. E. Murray of Greenville, Mr. Scott Early to Miss Ann Butler.

At Readsville, on the 7th of December, 1848, by Rev. G. Simpson, Mr. Samuel Archer, of Greenville, to Miss Cassy Preston, of that place.

#### *Communicated.*

In this town, on the 22d inst. by Rev. J. S. Payne, Mr. Francis Briggs, of Caldwell, to Miss Mary Holiday.

At Virginia, on the same evening, by M. H. Smith, Esq., Mr. Sam'l Shepherd Grayham, to Mrs. Emily Meaks, of that place.

#### **DIED.**

Died in this town, on the 16th inst., Mrs. Margaret Ann Washington, after a severe illness of about two weeks. Mrs. Washington was a member of the Providence Baptist Church in this place. She departed this life in the triumphant hope of a blessed immortality.

At New Georgia, on the 20th inst. Mrs. Judy Kinsley, after a severe illness of a few days. Mrs. Kinsley was a member of the Baptist Church in that place. Her end was peace—*Com.*

In this town, on the 16th inst, after a lingering illness of some months, Mr. Thomas Williams. Mr. Williams was a member of the M. E. Church at Edina.

In this town, on the 21st, after a severe illness of two or three days, Mr. Cyrus Willis of Millsburgh. Mr. Willis was a member of the Baptist Church at Millsburgh. He departed this life in the triumphant hope of a blessed immortality.

At Little Bassa, in the month of January last, Mrs. Sarah Crocker, consort of Mr. Lewis K. Crocker, teacher of the school under the patronage of the Northern Baptist Board of Foreign Missions, at that place. Mrs. Crocker was a member of the Bexleyan Baptist Church.

[April 27, 1849.]

**EXPEDITION AGAINST NEW CESTERS.**—On the 28th ult., the troops returned from the expedition against New Cesters. The fullest success crowned their labors. The natives had

prepared to give them a warm reception, and animated by the presence and assistance of the Spaniards, one of whom led on the savage hordes, they had calculated on an easy victory. The amount of property destroyed cannot be known, but it is supposed to be large. The Spaniard at New Cesters applied the torch to his own establishment and retired into the bush. The troops brought up two Spaniards, and thirty or thirty-five slaves.

Both men and officers speak in the highest terms of the politeness and kind attention of the commander, officers, and crew, of the French steamer "Espon."

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DEATH OF JOHN LEWIS.—Departed this life on the 13th of February last, Mr. John Lewis, aged 40 years.

Mr. Lewis was a native of Virginia, but the last nineteen years of his life he resided in Philadelphia, whence he removed to this place. He arrived here in the Liberia Packet, on the 16th of November last.

Mr. Lewis during his residence in Philadelphia imbibed the spirit of the party, technically called Abolitionists. But he was a consistent one, and therefore did not oppose African colonization, or voluntary emigration to Africa. He stood high among his class in America, and was foremost in all the plans adopted for the elevation of his race and for securing to them the rights and privileges of men. He was without the advantages of early education, but by study, close application and perseverance, he, in the face of many obstacles, acquired ability to express his ideas with clearness, distinctness and force, and when warmed by an interesting subject, would sometimes rise to eloquence. Immediately on the declaration of the Independence of the Republic of Liberia, every lingering

doubt of the success and ultimate objects of the colony vanished from his mind, and he resolved at once to cast in his lot with his brethren, and seek in Liberia the boon which his native land denied him. He arrived here with all the ardent feelings of a man, who has at length, after years of anxious search and expectation, attained the summit of his wishes, and he yielded to the buoyance of his feeling. Liberia presented an appropriate field for him. Here, objects of his aspiration, between him and which in America insuperable barriers interposed, offered themselves to his efforts. He was of an active mind, and ever suggesting improvements in existing institutions, or proposing the adoption of some which had been neglected before. But he was no theorist in the common acceptation of the term. His proposed schemes were not only plausible but practicable, and commended themselves to the common sense of those who considered them. Mr. Lewis fell a martyr to his ardent feelings, which led him into exposure and imprudent exertions too severe for an unacclimated constitution. We know of no man of so short a residence in the place, who has formed so large a circle of acquaintance, nor one whose death was more sincerely and generally lamented. Great expectations had been formed of his future usefulness, and the opinion was general that he would become not only an ornament, but a pillar of the colony. Mr. Lewis never made a profession of religion. But such was the uprightness and morality of his life—his patience and quietness, that those who had no intimate acquaintance with him would have supposed him a christian. He bore his illness with a cheerfulness truly astonishing, and retained his mental faculties in full exercise

to almost the last moment of his life.

THE English have been paying off our Vey neighbors. Some four or five towns have been burned, and and some Englishmen have lost their lives. The blockade at the Gallinas is vigorously kept up.

BAH-GAY, the nominal chief of Bassa, has paid the debt of nature. His Majesty died a few weeks since, of the disease with which he has been long afflicted. He was one of the two surviving chiefs that belonged to the Confederacy against the colony in 1822. So anxious was he to share in the plunder which it was supposed the fallen colony would afford, that in opposition to the orders of his master, King Bassa, a tried friend of the Americans, he started secretly at the head of sixty armed men and united in the attack on the settlement on the 2d December, 1822.

His Majesty was a *mysterious* man, and for that reason was not to be relied on. We do not say he was "faithless," for that would be an avowal of a comprehension of his character. He was not to be relied on simply because he could not be understood. He was never known to comply with an agreement, but by a wonderful felicity was always ready to justify his failure, by allegation of ignorance or misunderstanding on the one side or the other.

THE Baptist Church at New Georgia is making effort to furnish the meeting house with a bell. They are making collections among themselves, and we have no doubt, will do all in their power, but they will not be able to raise, without the aid of others, a sufficient amount to pay for a suitable bell. Who will help? The church is composed almost wholly of native Africans, and on

that account has great claim upon public charity. Donations or subscriptions will be received for the purpose at this office, and by Deacon Walburg at New Georgia.

OBITUARY.—In writing the following notice, the undersigned was prompted alike by his own feelings of respect for the deceased, and by the suggestion of Rev. Mr. Wilson, and it was inserted in the *Luminary* as the more proper vehicle for its publication. Owing to some circumstance—probably to the illegibility of the copy—it appears there with so many errors, that it has been thought best to insert it here in a corrected form.

#### H. TEAGE.

*Mr. Editor:*—We have been recently, frequently and forcibly reminded of the solemn truth, that in the "midst of life we are in death." The awful messenger has read his lesson in tones calculated to startle the dulllest ear and thrill the most insensate heart. Scarcely has the sound of the bell, proclaiming the departure of one pilgrim, died upon the ear, when its solemn voice was again heard announcing the departure of another. Happy indeed is he, who in the sound of the solemn knell hears the admonition of the Son of Man, "What I say unto one I say unto all—watch!" Thrice happy he, who not only hears, but is also incited to stand, with "his lamp trimmed and his loins girt about," ready to "meet the bridegroom at his coming."

These thoughts have been suggested by the fearfully rapid strokes which death has been recently commissioned to deal out in our midst. For a moment the archer seemed to suspend his work, and we were fondly hugging our remaining friends to our bosoms, when suddenly an arrow flew, and Johnson fell!



Rev. Elijah Johnson departed this life at White Plains, a station of the M. E. Mission, on Friday, 23d March.

In announcing the death of Mr. Johnson, and referring to his manner of life, I am at a loss how to express adequately, in the brief space to which I must confine myself, either his intrinsic worth as a Christian citizen or the high sense entertained of him by one, and all, of this community.

Mr. Johnson was one of the pioneers in the enterprise of Americo-African Colonization. He came out in 1820 in the ship *Elizabeth*—the *May-Flower* of Liberia—and was among the ill-fated ones who were thrown out upon the deadly swamps of Sherbro. It was in the order of Divine Providence that he should survive and enjoy comparatively good health, to animate by his habitually lively disposition and irrepressible activity, the languid few, who were spared from the pestilential influence of the place. And perhaps it was to his sagacity and constancy more than to any thing else, or to any other man, that a vestige of the colony remained, when in 1821 the *Nautilus* arrived at Sierra Leone.

Mr. Johnson removed to this place in 1821 with the shattered remains of the two expeditions. The agents of the Society in charge of affairs were not long in discovering his worth, and he was soon appointed to offices of responsibility in the colony. He was almost wholly destitute of education; but he possessed good natural abilities; to which, by careful observation and close attention, he added more than an ordinary acquaintance with human character. In illustration of this I will mention an incident which occurred a few days before the battle of the 11th of November. A palaver was

held on Cary's Island between the chiefs of the country, and the colony—Messrs. J. Ashmun, F. James, and E. Johnson acting in behalf of the colony. The chiefs were unappeasable by any talk or professions of amity and friendship. Anxious to prevent an open rupture, for which the settlement at that time was very poorly prepared, Messrs Ashmun and James proposed to *buy a peace*—to win back the lost friendship of the natives with a bonus of some two or three hundred bars. The perfidious chiefs accepted the proposal, and professed, when they received the amount, to be perfectly satisfied. Mr. Johnson wholly dissented from his colleagues, and could not be prevailed upon to give his assent, constantly affirming the amount would be thrown away, as they would assuredly have to fight. The amount however was paid, and a few days after intelligence was received that the combined forces of the country were rapidly advancing upon the settlement. Mr. Johnson had paid attention to the natives' character, and his intercourse with them in the ordinary transactions of life, had taught him that no reliance can be placed on any offering made to their friendship, if an opportunity to increase their acquisitions by violence, combines with a chance to escape with impunity—a fact which, however some may be slow to learn, has been made painfully known to many.

His services in the conflicts in which the colony has been engaged with the natives, in most of which he bore a conspicuous part, were invaluable. His bosom was the seat of a spirit that never quailed. The energies of his mind rose with the exigencies of the occasion; and the furious shock of conflicting hosts, like the collision of flint with steel, only struck out the fire which

had lain concealed within. That he was skillful in planning attack or defence I will not undertake to say, but all will admit, that when the enemy presented himself, Johnson met him—and met him with sure discomfiture.

Mr. Johnson was at one time entrusted with the administration of the affairs of the colony during the temporary absence of the society's agent. His conduct in that affair evinced his fidelity as an agent, and his firmness and impartiality as a presiding officer. He was also at different times charged with commissions, to treat with the chiefs of the country on both general and special subjects. In every instance he so discharged his trust as not only to prove his qualification for the business, but also to evince his firm attachment to the best interests of the colony; while at the same time he impressed the natives with a deep sense of his impartiality and justice. There has never been in the colony, a man who exerted a more extensive influence over the native mind than he; there has never been one of whom the natives stood more in awe. They regarded him with superstitious dread. In peace, his word was law—In war, his name was a tower of strength.

One grand peculiarity in the character of Mr. Johnson was this, he was always on the side of the government. Not that he was blind to errors, or to peccancies in men or measures; but he deemed that the government had never been so distinctly marked by either, as to demand that he should put himself in hostile array against it. The colony was his nursling, and he preferred to trust to the modifying hand of time before a resort to violent correctives. In this particular at least, he has left an example which many would do well to ponder.

To give an adequate idea of Mr. Johnson's character—of his disinterestedness—of his benevolence—leading him at times in the fullness of his heart into extravagant bestowment—of his patriotism—of his unyielding regard for order and subordination—of his profound respect for law, and of his ardent attachment to the best interests of the colony, would require that its whole history from its first settlement to the present time should be written, and that the exigencies which arose, and the conduct they called forth, be also minutely put down.

Having already extended my remarks beyond the bounds within which I at first limited myself, I must close my paper by a brief reference to Mr. Johnson's character as a Christian.

However much he was esteemed as a good neighbor, a faithful friend and a patriotic public spirited citizen, it was as a Christian, and a Christian minister, that he shone most conspicuously. Let not the pedantic and the idolaters of worldly wisdom, smile at the application of the word *shine*, to one confessedly destitute of literary acquirements and high mental culture. Manly sense, shining parts, and brilliant wit, serve well as hand-maids to religion—they may set it off to advantage, just as a gilded cornice imparts an additional beauty to an elegant apartment, or the tasteful carving on the capital adorn the well proportioned column, while they afford neither strength nor durability. Religion can subsist, and subsist in all its purity, and its beautiful simplicity, and its sustaining influence, can animate to a holy and useful life—sustain in death, and introduce into all the joys of heaven without them; while dissociated from religion, the sparkling coruscations of the proudest intellect, and the widest excursions of genius, like the transient

meteor, flame for a moment, and are extinguished forever. The portals of the temple of science had never opened to admit Mr. Johnson; but into the inner temple of his own heart he had been introduced by the spirit of God. There he made discoveries altogether above the reach of science—discoveries which induced him to “flee for refuge to lay hold on the hope set before him.” This hope he soon found, and found it to be an “anchor sure and steadfast,” and possessing it he “rejoiced with joy unspeakable and full of glory.”

Mr. Johnson attached himself to the M. E. Church, and in the fullness of a grateful and benevolent heart, soon asked and obtained permission from the church to recommend to others that Saviour whom he had found so precious to his own soul. From that time until his death he remained a consistent member, and an active, indefatigable minister of the church with which he first united. To Mr. Johnson the Methodist Church in Liberia owes more than to any other man; not indeed that he has done more than other men during the time they have been in the field. But he was with the church in her destitution, in the infancy of the colony, when there were but few to help. His time, his talent, his money, his bodily strength were all freely and cheerfully given to the church. Indeed it may be truly said that he was, under God, the father of Methodism in Liberia.

Although ardently attached to his church, and ready to defend her on all proper occasions, he was of an enlarged and liberal spirit. He delighted to associate with those who love God of whatever denomination they might be, and he sought opportunities to do so. In short, in all the relations of life, as a father,

a husband, a friend, a citizen and a christian, his conduct bore testimony to his profession.

Mr. Johnson has left a wife and eight children to mourn his loss. Five of these, together with their mother were wholly dependent upon his daily exertions for their support. Recently his affairs have not been in a prosperous condition; but it is to be hoped that as his whole life was devoted to the good of others, the blessing of the righteous will be bestowed upon his family.

### *Marine List—Port of Monrovia.*

#### ARRIVALS.

- March 2d. French steamer ———, Capt. ———, from the leeward.
- 2d. U. S. Ship Yorktown, Captain Mastuer, from the leeward.
- 7th. British bg. ———, Capt. ———, from Liverpool.
- 22d. U. S. Ship Yorktown, Captain Mastuer, from New Cesters; passenger, President Roberts.
- 25th. U. S. Ship Portsmouth, Captain ———, from Princes' Islands, having Commodore Cooper on board.
- 27th. American schooner G. R. McGill, A. Hailey, master, from Sierra Leone.
- 27th. French steamer of war, Espardon, Commander Villema, having as passengers General J. N. Lewis, Colonel B. P. Yates, Lieut. Colonels J. W. Prout, and N. M. Hicks, Majors D. B. Brown, and F. Payne, and the soldiers and officers from the scenes of war at New Cesters.
- 30th. American brig Venezuela, R. Fowler, master, from New York.
- April 5th. American barque Liberia Packet, J. H. Goodmanson, 28½ days from Baltimore with 61 emigrants for this Republic, and the colony at Cape Palmas, and Messrs. Rambo and Hoffman, Missionaries under the patronage of the Episcopal Board of Foreign Missions, and Mr. Sion Harris and family.
- 5th. British brig Foam, W. Widdicombe, master, 31 days from Liverpool.
- 15th. Italian brig Sema Gemma, ———, master, from Rio De Janerio.
- 17th. American brig Cadet, J. Hawson, master, from Gloucester, Mass.
- 23d. H. B. M. brig, the Alert, Commander Dunlop, from the Isles of Ascension.
- 26th. British brig Isabella, Brown, master, from Sierra Leone; passenger, Mr. Effenhansen.



## DEPARTURES.

March 1st. American schooner *George R. McGill*, Hailey, master, for *Sierra Leone*.

3d. *Liberia* schooner *Herald*, Helm, master, for *Grand Bassa* and *New Cesters*, with stores for the army.

April 3d. American brig *Venezuela*, Fowler, master, for the leeward.

American schooner *G. R. McGill*, Hailey, master, for the leeward.

11th. *Liberia* schooner *Herald*, Helm, master, for the leeward; passenger, Hon. J. N. Lewis.

11th. American barque *Liberia Packet*, Goodmanson, master, for the leeward, with two missionary passengers and the emigrants for *Cape Palmas*; Hon. J. B. McGill, and J. Brown and lady, Mrs. Marinda Cooper, and Mr. M. Man and family.

15th. British brig *Foam*, Widdicombe, master, for the leeward.

16th. American brig *Cadet*, J. Hawson, master, for *De Elmina*.

[May 18, 1849.]

In our last number we stated in a few words that success had attended the expedition against *New Cesters*, and that the slavers had been routed and their factories destroyed. Not only were the establishments at that far, but ill-famed place broken up, but the factories at *Trade Town* were involved in the same fate. The slaver at *New Cesters* had raised the whole country in his defence—had supplied the natives liberally with munitions of war, and when our men attempted to land, led on in person the natives by thousands to oppose a landing. A few bombs from the French steamer kept them at bay, and under cover of her fire our men pushed boldly ashore and formed on the beach. The Spaniard did not show himself afterwards, but the natives concealing themselves behind rocks, trees, and bushes, kept up a continual and annoying fire for two days. It was very soon ascertained that they did not intend to come to an open combat; indeed such a number of men—400, and such courage displayed in rushing to the charge whenever a body of the enemy

showed themselves, was something altogether different from what they expected. As soon as the line of march was taken up for the baracoen, the slaver who had all the time been concealed in the vicinity of our army, mounted his horse, hastened to his factory and applied a torch. When our people arrived there, nothing was seen of the house but a heap of ashes. The wall which enclosed it was standing. It was built of mud so thick, and well dried, that it would have resisted a six pound shot. It was three feet thick, twelve feet high, and beautifully whitewashed, and enclosing a perfectly level and well cleaned area of about two and a half acres of land, presented a beautiful sight in the deep green wilderness, in the bosom of which it was situated. The wall was demolished, and a cow and a horse, which the hero left in his flight, were all the booty which fell to the men. No resistance was offered at *Trade Town*. The slaver there had heard of the fate of his compatriot below, and as the men marched up to his factory, he advanced to meet them, offering his property and suing for mercy in the humblest attitude. Property he had none. As our men advanced on one side, his friends the natives advanced on the other; and rating their speed with the time, they had borne everything away before the Americans arrived. And truly the Spaniard was an object of pity. The most violent were touched with commiseration. Imagine a man standing something over six feet high, with sunken eyes—hollow cheeks—blanched skin—swollen feet—the rest of the frame a skeleton—*sans* hat, *sans* shoes, covered only with a pair of cotton drawers and a cotton shirt. This was all the natives had left him, and for these he was indebted to the rapid movement of the Americans. So far is well. But

this expedition, although we were ably and honorably assisted by the French, has involved us in a heavy expense. This was not a propitious time for such an expedition. We were not prepared to encounter the outlay of money it demanded. But unwilling to decline the aid which the French so generously offered the President, determined to proceed and trust to the liberality of the friends of humanity abroad, to enable us to sustain it.

SINCE writing the above, we learn another slaver has landed a cargo at New Cesters, or somewhere in that region, for one hundred slaves. He must not, he will not be suffered to remain there. At all hazards he must be removed.

Since the above was sent to the press, we learn that the slaver did not land any goods there.

WE are already tasting the delightful consequences of war, and it is to be feared the present scarcity and high prices of provisions, especially of bread stuffs, are but a forerunner of what will be experienced, ere the season has passed over. The expedition, from causes which could not be controlled, took place just at the time when we should have been burning off and preparing our lands for planting. The natives had been some time kept in excitement awaiting the war, and neglected their farms. They are already beginning to pour in upon us, to divide by theft or otherwise, the little stock of provisions which we have. Already bacon, middling, is up to 25 cents—flour \$13 to \$14 per barrel, and rice \$2 to \$2 50 a bushel. When all these things are taken into account, we will find that breaking up those slavers has cost us from seven to ten thousand dollars, an enormous sum for young Liberia. We do not repine. We

had rather suffer these inconveniences multiplied ten fold, than permit so gross violation of our laws, so great an outrage upon humanity, within our territory. It is to be feared we shall have again to take up the cudgel, and use it vigorously both to the windward and leeward. If the state of things demand the movement, it is well to get at it at once. We cannot expect peace and quietness while the slave trade is going on so near us. Nor can we hope to exert our full influence upon the surrounding tribes until the accursed traffic is wholly destroyed. When that most desirable object is accomplished, we shall then breathe freely. We may stretch freely and safely to the north, south, and to the interior. The natives then instead of viewing our approach with distrust as calculated to destroy their trade, will court us, will receive us hospitably, and be anxious to learn our arts, our mode of agriculture, and vigorously apply themselves to produce from their fat soil and teeming forests, the rich and valuable articles of commerce. Then indeed, instead of dotting little settlements along the sea board contiguous to each other, we would strike out boldly into the interior, form settlements where the foot of civilization has never yet penetrated, and feel abundant security in the natives' eagerness to learn.

One of the original objects of the American Colonization Society—an object for the entertainment of which they were ridiculed as enthusiasts, namely, the practicability of establishing a colony, has been fully and triumphantly accomplished. Here Liberia stands, a proud monument of American philanthropy; a fact as stubborn as that the three angles of a triangle are equal to two right angles. But another object of equal, if not greater magnitude, was



proposed, which was, through the colony as a channel, to regenerate this continent. What a noble idea! We can hardly conceive of one more grand. The first step in the regenerating process is taken, namely, the establishment of the colony. The second is now to be made, but preparatory to this, the slave trade must be crushed to rise no more. Then the work of christianity and civilization will go forth as with "morning step"—the earth will open her bowels and reveal her treasures; peace will go forth, and with her magic wand dissolve to the ground the frowning barricade—highways will open through the desert—visits of lawful trade and friendship will be paid and received—the man of God will go forth preaching his master's message of love and peace to a people thus made ready for God—the now besotted African will come, and say, we will go with you, for we have heard that God is with you, and America, although Liberia may not prove a cure for American slavery, will be able, when for different causes, the voice of boasting and rejoicing, shall ascend from many nations, to point to Africa, the once spoiled of all, and as the song of praise and salvation shall be thrown in echoes back from her mountains to her valleys, regard with an elevated pride this noble triumph of American genius.

THE FELUCCA AGAIN.—The Felucca, which we briefly noticed in another article, has given the most incontestable evidence of her character and object. About a week since she was descried at a distance off Gallinas, by H. B. M. cruiser *Alert*. It being a dead calm at the time, two boats were sent in chase. She used her long oars, but the boats approached her rapidly. As soon as they got within pistol shot, she

opened a terrible fire of musketry, killing one officer, two seamen, and severely wounding nine others. One of the boats got alongside, but she kept so continual and brisk a fire, that she was forced to haul off and retreat. Immediately thereafter a breeze sprung up, when the brig made sail after her, but night coming on she was lost. Two or three cruisers are in chase of her, but it is not to be supposed she will remain on the coast after having committed so gross an act of piracy.

—  
We only have time to notice the arrival of the Schooner *Lark*, Capt. Hall, presented by Her Majesty to the Republic of Liberia. She arrived the 16th.

#### *Marine List—Port of Monrovia.*

##### ARRIVALS.

May 3d. Hamburg brig *Therese Henrietta*, S. Peterson, master, from Bremen.

10th. H. B. M. Brig *Sea Lark*, Captain Moneypenny, from the leeward. She sailed the next day for the leeward.

11th. American barque *Liberia Packet*, J. H. Goodmanson, master, from the leeward; passengers, from Cape Palmas, Dr. Perkins, from Edina, Rev. A. D. Williams, and Hon. J. B. McGill.

13th. British brig *Ellenjenkinson*, Brightman, master, and Sarah Horne, Anderson, master, from the leeward. The Sarah Horne sailed the next day for Europe, and the *Ellenjenkinson* the day after for the leeward.

13th. American schooner *G. R. McGill*, Hailey, master, from the leeward.

14th. British brig *Foam*, W. Widdicombe, master, from the leeward; passenger from Edina, Hon. J. N. Lewis.

17th. U.S. Bg. *Bainbridge*, A. G. Slaugher, commanding, from the leeward.

17th. Sardinian brig *Fesseo*, Domingo Comigli, master, from Viene de Bahia, Todos Santos.

##### DEPARTURE.

May 10th. British brigantine *Isabella*, W. Brown, master, for Sierra Leone; passengers, Mr. John Effenhansen, Rev. Mr. —, Missionary to Cape Mount.

### Twenty-third Anniversary of the Greene County Colonization Society.

The Society met in the Methodist Episcopal Church, July 4th, at 10 o'clock A. M., and was called to order, by Mr. A. Trader, Vice President. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Swift. The Report of the Board was read by the Secretary, as also the Report of the Treasurer, for the past year.

This Society was ably and eloquently addressed on the occasion, by Messrs. R. S. Hamilton, Esq., of Cincinnati, and by Jno. Boyd, Esq., of Xenia. After the addresses, a collection was taken up in behalf of the cause of colonization from the audience in general, and the members of the Society renewed their subscriptions, and contributions for another year.

The following resolutions were offered for the consideration of the Society, which after some discussion, were unanimously adopted. They are as follows:

*Resolved 1st,* That until the slave States act on the subject of emancipation, no more can reasonably be expected of the private citizen, than freely to give up his slaves, for emancipation, in case means can be provided for the colonization of the emancipated slaves.

*Resolved 2d,* That it is the duty of the citizens of the Free States to sympathize with those of the Slave States, who are desirous of emancipating their slaves, and to aid them in their removal to Liberia, where they can fully enjoy the blessings of freedom.

*Resolved 3d,* That the Republic of Liberia is the proper home of the man of color; that it is the true and highest exercise of benevolence to direct the colored man to a knowledge of Liberia, where he can enjoy freedom for himself and for his posterity in a manner more full and extensive than he can elsewhere; and to aid in a liberal manner, those who desire to go to Liberia, in obtaining the means necessary to their emigration.

*Resolved 4th,* That it is much to be regretted that the independence of Liberia has not been recognized by the Government of the United States; and that it is our duty as citizens, to urge upon the government the recognition of said Republic, and that the Society prepare a Memorial to that effect, to be signed by all friendly to the measure, and to be forwarded to Jno. M. Clayton, Esq., Secretary of State.

The Society by resolution expressed their thanks to the speakers of the day, for their able and eloquent addresses delivered on the occasion. Also, it was agreed to make Dr. A. Heron, former President of the Society, and now residing in Indiana, a life member of the Parent Society. The following per-

sons were elected members of the Board of Directors for the ensuing year, viz: President, Mr. A. Trader; Vice Presidents, Rev. Mr. Harper, Rev. Mr. Swift, Dr. Towler, Dr. Conwell, and Mr. J. S. McLung. Treasurer, Jas. Gowdy; Secretary, Rev. H. McMillan; Managers, Jas. Galloway, Dr. W. Y. Banks, A. Weir, J. C. McMillan, D. McMillan, R. Nesbit, M. Nunemaker, D. D. Hill, Jno. Vamton, J. Bull, S. Galloway.

The Society directed the Proceedings of the Anniversary to be published in the *Torch Light*, together with the Reports of the Board. They are as follows:

#### *The twenty-third Annual Report of the Greene County Colonization Society.*

The Board in presenting its Annual Report, have abundant reason of thankfulness, to Almighty God, for his all wise and merciful providence, exercised over the cause of colonization, since its commencement. In 1820 a feeble band of 88 emigrants, attempted the hazardous, if not almost presumptuous enterprise, of planting a colony on the Western Coast of Africa. The attempt was blessed. Amidst perils, privations, and dangers, untold and unnumbered, they, with others who followed, have founded a Republic of from eight to ten thousand inhabitants, whose independence as a nation is now recognised by the principal nations of the world—of such results from such small beginnings, in so limited a time, the history of the world furnishes no parallel. While all praise is due to the enterprise, zeal, and persevering labor of emigrants and of the friends of the cause, we would ascribe the true and real success of the cause to the all wise and merciful Providence of God, who has presided over the measure of colonization, since its commencement. No reflecting mind can doubt, that colonization is one of the most important events of the present century; and that it is destined to produce results, touching the condition of the African race, not to be surpassed in grandeur and in importance, by any of the wonderful changes that are now occurring in the history of the world. To it, the man of color can only look for a home and for the full enjoyment of all the rights of a free man; to it, the slave can only look for the dissolution of the bonds by which he has so long been bound; to it, the enlightened citizen and statesman can only look as the way by which peace and stability can be had for our trembling Republic; and to it, the christian and benevolent mind can only look under God, for the arresting of the slave trade, for the overthrow of the barbarism of

Africa, and for planting and extending amidst and over her numerous tribes the institution of christianity and of civilization. The time is past for reasoning or speculating on the practicability of colonization on the coast of Africa. The Republic of Liberia, acknowledged by the nations of the earth, is proof of the wisdom, benevolence, and practicability of colonization. If all this has been done, in so short a time, and by so limited means; by private enterprise, *now*, what may not be done by the States and General Government, were they to become the active agents. There is no desirable limit to which it may not be carried, by the united agency of the States and of the General Government. The time is assuredly at hand, when emancipation and colonization in this country, will go hand in hand, and when the one will be considered as essential and necessary to the perfection of the other. Then may we look for a tide of blessing and of glory to set in on our country, on Africa, and on the world, not hitherto witnessed.

The Board further report, that the chief business of this auxiliary society, for some years, has been to collect and to transmit funds to the Parent Society. During the past year, there has been received from various sources, \$169 57, which has been transmitted to the Parent Society, as the Treasurer's Report will show. This sum is small to what it ought to be, in proportion to the claims and merits of the cause; yet were a similar effort made in the different counties of this State, what an amount would be raised to promote a cause in which Ohio, as a State, is so deeply interested. It is not thought necessary to report more specifically on the state of colonization and of the Parent Society, at the present day, believing that this will be done in the addresses which we expect to hear; and as the state of the Republic of Liberia, and the doings of the American Colonization Society, are now so fully reported in the newspapers of the day. All of which is respectfully reported.

#### THE BOARD.

JULY 4th, 1849.

The Treasurer of the Greene County Colonization Society reports, that he has received and paid out the following sums during the last year.

#### RECEIVED.

From subscribers of \$5 each for 10 years, their ninth donation.	
From Daniel McMillan, - - - -	\$5 00
Samuel Galloway, - - - -	5 00
Rev. H. McMillan, - - - -	5 00
Alexander Weir, - - - -	5 00
James C. McMillan, - - - -	5 00
James Galloway, - - - -	5 00
James Gowdy, - - - -	5 00
Annual subscriptions from members and others, - - - -	8 00
July 8th, 1848.—A collection in Rev. H. McMillan's Congregation, -	20 00
31st,—Amount donated by the Female Col. Society of Xenia and vicinity, - - - -	25 00
January 22, 1849.—A Collection in Rev. R. D. Harper's Congregation, -	10 00
A collection in Rev. H. McMillan's church, in aid of a family from Tennessee, who had been prevented for a time from sailing for Liberia, on account of Cholera, -	14 50
February 10th—A collection in Rev. H. Buchanan's church, for the foregoing purpose, - - - -	12 00
Ditto, In the Academy, - - - -	6 50
In Rev. Willard's church, - - - -	5 55
In Rev. Swift's do. - - - -	4 60
In Rev. Raper's do. - - - -	7 55
In Rev. Smart's do. - - - -	4 60
In Rev. Wilson's do. - - - -	5 40
In Downer's do. - - - -	1 77
In Cedarville Colonization Society, - - - -	9 10

#### PAID OUT.

7th August, 1848—To Parent Society, per Rev. W. McLain's receipt, - - - -	\$77 00
26th January, 1849—To the same per receipt, - - - -	10 00
7th March, 1849—To the same in aid of the Colored family referred to above, - - - -	70 00
African Repository and Letter Postage, - - - -	2 07
4th July, 1849—Remaining in Treasury this day, - - - -	10 50

\$169 57 \$169 57

JAMES GOWDY,  
Treasurer G. C. S.

[Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser.]

#### African Colonization.

WASHINGTON,

June 19, 1849.

AMONG all the subjects claiming the attention of the American people at the present time, none can surpass in importance that of

colonization in Africa. In Europe there may be more stirring interests, now that a mighty struggle is going on between the advocates of despotism and the defenders of liberty. The rushing in of the tide of revo-



lution, and the breaking up of the ancient embankments of power among nations that have led the civilization of the world, are subjects of primary interest and solicitude to all, and especially to the American people, who form the vanguard of that host which aims to give free institutions to the world. And as a plot thickens in Europe, and the scenes in this great drama, now enacting before the world, become invested with stronger and stronger attractions, the attention is more powerfully arrested, speculation is active, expectation sanguine, and numerous are the predictions adventured as to the future. Leaving all these to the care and control of a wise and superintending Providence, whose rod is now stretched forth over the nations, let us turn to another quarter of the world, less enlightened indeed, less trained in the science of government, in the arts of civilization and the enginery of war, but now beginning to wake from the slumber of centuries, to shake off the oppressions of ages, and to seek the light and liberty which of right belong to man "made in the image of God."

The foundation of a government, whose constitution and laws are applicable to a continent, has been laid at a conspicuous point of that continent; and this not amid fierce struggles for supremacy, not amid bloodshed and devastation, but in the most quiet and pacific manner. The history of the Liberian colony, like all colonial histories, is one of trial, affliction, suffering and sacrifice in its early stage; but through all this severe discipline its people were brought to that commanding position which they now occupy. If in any enterprize in which men have been engaged the hand of divine Providence is visible; if ever a band of associated pioneers in the cause of liberty and religion were guided, guarded, governed and conducted step by step through all the difficulties and perils that beset their way, then were the Liberian colonists. The distance of their scene of operations, the humble character of the actors, the habitual deficiency of benevolence in so many minds among us toward this unfortunate race, the paralyzing unbelief in their capability of elevation, these and other causes have operated against them, but there is still a spirit in man, there is an inspiration of understanding, with which God endows those whom he would use as instruments for laying broad foundations, or accomplishing great reforms; and this spirit, this endowment, have been given to those, both at home and abroad, who were needed to do the work.

The establishment of the Republic of Liberia was no forced and violent measure, precipitated by men of crude ideas, irreligi-

ous principles and sanguinary passions. It was the natural and necessary result of a train of causes, not to be resisted or disregarded. Those causes were of such a character as to produce their effects in the way most desirable. There has been little occasion for an application of physical force, never indeed except to repel some violent and atrocious assault, or to crush some slave power, to break up some slave dens, where the human shaped demons carried on their infamous traffic in the life of their fellowmen. I had always wondered how it was that Major Harris, with his platoon of four or five citizen soldiers, made such havoc in the ranks of those invaders who came down upon him by hundreds to kill and lay waste. The utter and incredible disproportion of numbers leaves the inequality of Buena Vista in the shade. It was not four, but four hundred to one. Yet the host was routed by the little quater-nion, and the colony saved. Meeting Harris, one day, in this city, I asked him how he came to stand his ground with such obstinate determination. "To tell the truth," said he, "I felt much like running—I would have been glad to get out of the scrape, but *I had my wife and children to defend*;" and he added with all that emphasis of feeling which showed how truly moral courage was in him blended with domestic affection, "*that would make a coward brave*."—I think his modesty was quite equal to his bravery. He is a man of lionlike massiveness of form, and one of the real soldiers of the republic. But, after all, the Liberians do not make the military arm their reliance. They rather appeal to the comity, the kindness, the liberality of the nations of the earth for protection. Nor do they appeal in vain. That protection will be extended to them.—No wonder that hundreds of our colored people are eager to join their brethren in that land of peace, order and prosperity. But how can they go without the means?

Let all then who desire to promote this cause lay aside each one his gift, according to his means, and dedicate it to AFRICAN FREEDOM AND HAPPINESS, in this coming month of July, the auspicious month of our own cherished republic, more dear as we look upon the oppressions of the people of Europe, whether they be Irish or Italians, Poles or Magyars. We can never forget the 4th of July, 1776.—The Liberians will ever remember the 26th of July, 1847, when their freedom was formally declared, and their republic constituted.

The affairs of the society are conducted with skill and energy, and Secretary McLain only wants the resources to multiply a hundred fold the benefits of the system under his guidance. He spares no efforts,

having recently travelled even to Mississippi in furtherance of the objects of the society, and personally superintended the fitting out of the recent important expedition from Savannah, embracing 200 excellent emigrants. The approaching month of July should be distinguished for the liberal benefactions of the people to this cause, and no class of the community can more effectually forward the object than the gentlemen of the

press, whose province it is so often to remind that somewhat irresponsible agent, the public, of its duty. Duty, however, is a thing for individuals to perform. That we may all do it faithfully is my most earnest wish, and if on the surface of the globe there is a spot of commanding interests, it is Liberia; if a cause that commends itself to our confidence and support with the highest sanctions, it is that of Liberia. D.

### Receipts of the American Colonization Society;

From the 20th of June to the 20th of July, 1849.

#### MAINE.

*South Berwick*—Fourth of July collection in the Congregational Church, by Rev. B. R. Allen.. 22 00

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

By Capt. George Barker:

*Danvers*—Mrs. Maria A. Field, to constitute her a life member of the A. C. S..... 30 00

*Bradford*—Miss Belinda Lovejoy, first payment, to constitute her a life member of the A. C. S... 5 00

*Wareham*—Fourth of July collection in Congregational Church and Society, by Rev. Samuel Nott, jr., Pastor..... 9 00

*Milbury*—Simeon Waters, Esq.. 2 00

46 00

#### RHODE ISLAND.

By Rev. Thomas C. Benning:

*Newport*—Miss M. G. Jones.... 10 00

*Providence*—Henry P. Franklin, Esq., to constitute his son, Rev. Benjamin Franklin, of South Trenton, N. J., a life member of the A. C. S..... 30 00

40 00

#### DELAWARE.

*Cantwell's Bridge*—William Polk, Esq., per E. P. Morris..... 50 00

#### MARYLAND.

*Buckeystown*—M. E. Church, 4th of July collection..... 2 50

*Hope hill*—M. E. Church, Fourth of July collection..... 1 24

*Ebenezer*—M. E. Church, Fourth of July collection..... 1 62

Fourth of July collections, by Rev. George G. Brooke. 5 36

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

*Washington City*—Fourth of July collection in Christ's Church, Rev. Wm. Hodges, Rector, by John P. Ingle, Esq., \$3 67; Collection in Ebenezer Methodist E. Church, by Rev. G. W. Israel. \$6; James Moore, Esq.

4th of July donation, \$5; Fourth of July collection in McKendree Chapel, by Rev. S. H. Roszel, \$30..... 44 67

#### VIRGINIA.

*Tye River Warehouse*—Fourth of July collections in Nelson Parish, Nelson Co., Va., by Rev. F. D. Goodwin, Rector..... 10 00

*Paw Paw*—Fenton W. Henderson, Esq..... 5 00

15 00

#### SOUTH CAROLINA.

By Rev. Thomas C. Benning: *Charleston*—Rev. Dr. Gilman.... 2 00

#### GEORGIA.

By Rev. Thomas C. Benning: *Columbus*—Lock Weems, Esq., to constitute himself a life member of the A. C. S., \$30, Geo. Hargrove, jr., \$20, Dr. Robinson, \$5, Hon. G. E. Thomas, \$10, Col. Banks, \$5..... 70 00

*Augusta*—R. H. Gardner, jr., \$10, R. F. Poe, \$20, Mrs. McKinne, \$5, Mrs. Moderwell, \$2..... 37 00

*Athens*—Mrs. Camak, \$10, Prof. McCay, \$5, A. Chase, \$2 50, Dr. Church, \$10, Hon. A. Hull, \$2; Thomas N. Hamilton, Esq. to constitute Mrs. Sarah S. Hamilton a life member of the A. C. S., \$30..... 59 50

*Savannah*—A friend..... 50 00

216 50

#### KENTUCKY.

*Russellville*—Hugh Barclay, Esq. to constitute himself a life member of the A. C. S., \$30, G. W. Norton, Esq., to constitute himself a life member of A. C. S. \$30. 60 00

*Harrodsburg*—Rev. Sam'l Hatch. 3 00

63 00

#### INDIANA.

By Rev. James Mitchell:

*Shelby Co.*—W. Letta, Esq., \$2.



J. H. Sprague, J. Bennett, Rev. E. Kent, William Hacker, T. Clayton, J. Elliott, E. Toner, J. Vernon, G. W. Brown, J. Hendrix, Wm. Brown, each \$1, W. Rock, 75 cents, E. J. Mayhew, 50 cents.....	14 25	NEW HAMPSHIRE.— <i>Hampstead</i> —James Caléf, Esq., to July, '49, by Rev. Joseph Tracy.....	3 00
<i>Rush Co.</i> —J. Hamilton, Esq., and Dr. Brakin, each \$2, A. W. Wood, T. Denner, A. Madox, J. McFarland, P. A. Hackleman, Dr. Wm. Frame, R. Robins, A. Innis, Wm. Hill, each \$1, Mr. L. Frokmer, 62 cents, Cash, 50 cents, S. Denner, 50 cents, R. Ruter, Mr. Jenkins, A. McFarlin, each 25 cents...	15 37	MASSACHUSETTS.—By Capt. Geo. Barker: <i>Haverhill</i> —Mrs. C. B. Lebosquett, for '49, \$1. <i>West Bradford</i> —Miss E. A. Hessel-tine, to July, '50, \$3. <i>Lowell</i> —H. G. F. Corliss, Esq., for '49, \$1, James G. Carney, for '49, \$1. <i>Andover</i> —Dea. Mark New-man, to May, '48, \$5, Dea. Albert Abbott, to Jan. '53, \$5 50, Nathan Swift, to Jan. '50, \$2 50. <i>North Danvers</i> —Sylvester B. Swan, to May, '48, \$5. <i>South Danvers</i> —Henry Cook, Esq., to July, '53, \$10. <i>Danvers</i> —Dea. Thorndike Porter, to May, '47, \$2. <i>Rockport</i> —Dea. Jabez R. Gott, for '49, \$1, Dea. Wm. Whipple, for '49, \$1—\$38 00. By Rev. M. G. Pratt: <i>Townsend</i> —Dea. Joel Adams, to July, '49, \$2 88, N. F. Cummings, to July, '50, \$1. <i>Pepperell</i> —John Bullard, to Jan. '51, \$5. <i>Springfield</i> —Josiah Hooker, to Jan. '50, \$4, Dea. Daniel Bon-tecon, to Sept. '47, \$4, Edmund Palmer, to Jan. '50, \$4, Elijah Blake, to Jan. '50, \$5 50, Henry Adams, to Jan. '50, \$4, Simon Sanborn, to Jan. '48, \$3, A. Huntington, to Jan. '50, \$2 87, J. Kendall, on account, \$2, D. L. Morris, to July, '50, \$1, Simon Smith, to Jan. '51, \$5. <i>Mendon</i> —Rev. A. H. Reed, by Rev. J. Tracy, to '50, \$1 37.	83 62
<i>Decatur Co.</i> —Hon. J. Hopkins, \$5, Rev. J. C. King and Lady, \$2, Rev. T. Upjohn, \$1 90, S. Low, R. Hargate, J. W. Graham, A. H. Millar, T. Throp, E. Dobyms, M. Duncan, A. Foster, each \$1, H. H. Talbott, J. S. Scobey, Mrs. Ardery, each 75 cents, Rev. Jos. Mont-ford, J. Robinson, J. Thompson, N. O. Hinman, J. Person, M. Swope, S. R. Paroin, B. Elmore, W. P. Hargate, J. Raf-ferty, William McClintock, R. Cones, J. Imley, Dr. M. Bell, J. A. Stevenson, G. W. Har-gate, each 50 cents, E. J. Hous-ier, 60 cents, J. Balmont, 45 cents, J. McCrakin, 30 cents, J. N. Gallaspa, J. W. Gageby, A. Steward, A. Low, S. Pette-grew, Mrs. E. Hargate, Miss M. A. Murphy, Miss M. Ander-y, each 25 cents.....	30 50	SOUTH CAROLINA.— <i>Charleston</i> —Miss Elizabeth Jones, to April, '52.....	6 00
<i>Johnson Co.</i> —Hopewell Coloniza-tion Society, by their Treasurer, H. Vanhice, Esq.....	12 40	GEORGIA.— <i>Columbus</i> —Dr. A. Pond, to June, '49, by Rev. Thomas C. Benning, \$1. <i>Savannah</i> —Abraham Bourk, and Garson Frasher, each to July, '50, \$1.	3 00
	72 52	KENTUCKY.— <i>Harrodsburgh</i> —Rev. Samuel Hatch, to June, 1850, \$2, F. Ballinger, to Jan. 1851, \$1 50, J. P. Williams, to Jan. '51, \$1 50. <i>Masonville</i> —James Lashbrook, Esq., for '47 & '48, \$3.....	8 00
MISSISSIPPI.		LOUISIANA.— <i>New Orleans</i> —Rev. Richard Deering, to Jan. '52..	3 00
<i>Jackson</i> —A. C. Paine, Esq.....	5 00		
<i>Rodney</i> —David Hunt, Esq., per Messrs. Thomas Henderson & Peale.....	500 00		
	505 00		
LOUISIANA.			
<i>New Orleans</i> —Rev. Richard Deer-ing.....	7 00		
Total Contributions.....	\$1,089 05		
FOR REPOSITORY.			
MAINE.— <i>Augusta</i> —Gen. Greenleaf White, to July, 1849.....	2 00		
		Total Repository.....	108 62
		Total Contributions.....	1,089 05
		Aggregate Amount.....	\$1,197 67



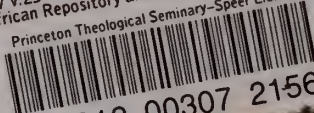


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